

Hongkong Daily Press.

**"D. C. L."**  
**OLD TOM**  
**AND**  
**DRY GIN**  
PER DOZEN... .. \$8.00  
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## SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, 4th November.

## IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THEIR HONOURS W. MEIGH GOOD-  
MAN (CHIEF JUSTICE) AND A. G. WISE  
(JUDGES).YUI CHEUNG HIRM AND OTHERS v. LI  
LUT WAN.

This was a motion for leave to appeal against so much of an order of His Honour Mr. Justice Wise in Chambers made in certain Summary Court sessions on 11th October on a summons taken out by the plaintiffs, to which the said Li Woon Chi was respondent, as directed that the balance of the funds in the hands of the manager appointed by the Court should be applied in payment of the plaintiffs' costs of action and in payment to the plaintiffs of their respective judgments *pro rata*, on the ground that, the said funds being the balance of rents collected in advance by the manager, and the said Li Woon Chi having on the 1st of September, or in the alternative on the 10th of September, acquired the position of mortgagee in possession of the property out of which the rents came, such portion of the rents as accrued on and subsequent to these alternative dates should be appointed to Li Woon Chi and should be payable to him by the manager.

Mr. M. W. Slade, barrister-at-law, who appeared for the plaintiff (assisted by Mr. J. Hastings, of Messrs. Deacon & Hastings, solicitors), said that this case arose out of a long series of actions in the Summary Court as a result of which certain landed property belonging to a man named Li Lut Wan was seized. A prohibitory order was obtained and a manager of this property was appointed to receive the rents and to pay towards the claims of the judgment creditors. On the 10th of September, through no fault of the plaintiff at all, and on the 10th of September an order was made letting him into possession and practically discharging the manager from the possession of the property. While the manager was still in possession, he of course had obtained the rents of the superior landlord. The rent paid for the property was payable at the end of each month; the rents coming in from the tenants were payable in advance in the ordinary Chinese way. Now, the manager when he went out on the 10th of September had collected practically the whole of the rents for the months of August and September without paying any rent to the superior landlord for those two months, so that the mortgagee who took possession had been compelled to pay the rent for the month of August, and, naturally, being in possession at the end of September, for that month as well. Before he collected a mortgagee of the property, he had collected the rent to the superior landlord. The result of this was that he got absolutely nothing out of it.

The Puisse Judge asked why he did not go in before?

Mr. Slade replied that perhaps he had made a mistake, but he considered that he was going in sufficiently early to secure his money if he had received and paid the same number of rents. On the other hand the manager had received six months' rents and paid only two.

The Puisse Judge remarked that there was then only one month's rent wrong.

Mr. Slade said that was so, but the manager's one extra month put the mortgage two months wrong. The motion asked that the rents obtained by the manager, \$1,600 for August, and during the month of September, before the mortgagee came into possession, be repaid to the mortgagee.

The Chief Justice said he thought they could not go beyond the 5th of September in relation to the claim for that month. All they could say would be perhaps the 1st.

The Puisse Judge concurred.

The motion for leave to appeal was granted.

The Court adjourned.

## POLICE COURT.

Tuesday, 4th November.

BEFORE MR. E. D. C. WOLFE (ACTING  
POLICE MAGISTRATE).

## ROBBERY THE DEAD.

Ip Tan, a beggar, pleaded guilty to stealing a pair of silver earrings, a silver hairpin, and several articles of clothing of the total value of \$6.50, from the dead body of a Chinese woman, and was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

The defendant, with another mendicant, was present when the funeral of the deceased took place, and saw the earrings, etc., on the body. Later on he and his accomplice returned to the grave and committed the act of desecration of which the defendant was convicted. They did not return the body to the grave, and this led to the discovery of the gruesome offence.

## EUROPEAN SENT TO PRISON.

Albert Joseph Clark, of America, described as an unemployed man residing at the Hong-kong Hotel, pleaded guilty to obtaining by false pretences a gold watch of the value of \$300 and a gold locket set with a diamond and valued at \$80 from Messrs. Falconer & Co., Queen's Road Central, and was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

## PIRACY AS TIGERS.

Chan Chi, unemployed, was charged with assaulting a fisherman with a chopper on board a junk in the harbour. He pleaded not guilty. The complainant stated that on the 1st inst., at 6 a.m., the defendant and five others boarded his boat, which was anchored off Tai O. The defendant said he had come to recover a sum of \$15 which he said the complainant had "other owed him." He and the complainant had a few words, which ended in the defendant's picking up a chopper and cutting the complainant over the head with it.

The defendant, who called a witness to speak for him, said it was quite true that the fisherman had "other owed him" \$15. He said the complainant was "other owed him" \$15, and the witness, to the complainant was self-inflicted.

The defendant's witness said that when he and his friend boarded the junk they found that the complainant's side was too strong, so they went ashore to get some more men, to equalise matters. When he returned with the reinforcements the complainant struck at him with the chopper, and in doing so cut his own hand.

His Worship found the charge proved and fined the defendant \$10 and 33 compensation, or in default 35 days' imprisonment with hard labour.

ENQUIRY INTO COLLAPSES  
OF HOUSES.

KOWLOON CITY ROAD.

The enquiry into the fatal collapses of houses in Kowloon City Road on 18th July last was resumed at ten o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. H. L. Donny, Acting Crown Solicitor, appeared on behalf of the Government, while Mr. H. W. Looker represented the architects, Messrs. Leigh & Orange, and Mr. C. J. Wilkinson the contractors, the Loong Cheong firm.

Tam A Ling, of the Loong Cheong contracting firm, was recalled. The houses on Lot 1,107 were finished in March, he said, and those on Lot 1,108 between 8th April and 7th May this year. The most northern wall on the latter block bulged out in the fourth moon, which commenced on 8th May and finished on 31st June, and the only explanation he could give of its bulging out was that perhaps the edges of the bricks were not quite dry, and the workmen were hurrying up; the foundations did not sink. This wall was partly pulled down and rebuilt, and these operations were completed in the fifth moon—from 6th June to 4th July. Some cracks appeared in the wall after the typhoon of 2nd August. These cracks were caused by the typhoon; that was their only explanation. After the typhoon, two kitchens fell down on Lot 1,133, and there were also some cracks.

Mr. Donny—Where?

Witness—There, in the northern wall.

Continuing, he said he did not notice any cracks in the party walls between the houses on Lot 1,108; he was unaware whether the western wall, from which plaster fell during the typhoon, bulged outwards, as he had not plumbed it. Two tie-rods were put in between the party walls of the block on Lot 1,108 since the houses were finished. The southern wall of the houses on Lot 1,107 was also cracked by the typhoon on 2nd August and was taken down. Rain beat the plaster off the western wall on this lot, but witness was not able to say whether that wall was plastered or not. He had not seen any cracks in the party wall of Lot 1,107. Whatever had happened to the walls on the two blocks was caused by the typhoon.

Further examined, witness said he had built some godowns for the Wharf and Godown Co., and the western wall was moved by the typhoon, but was now shored up. It was not the case that one of the gable walls of 22 Chinese houses built for the same Company by witness was cracked; there was a slight crack near the kitchen.

As to the cause of the collapses in Kowloon City Road, witness could only attribute that to the typhoon. The houses were well-built, and the materials were good. He saw the houses after they had fallen down, and found that the bricks were hard. He looked carefully to see whether there were any soft bricks about, and could not find any. He had no complaint against the contractors of the way in which the sub-contraction was done.

Ng Leong, Tam A Ling's partner in the Loong Cheong firm, was the next witness. He said that he personally superintended the building of the fifty houses in Kowloon City Road for the Land Investment Co.; he spoke a little English, and was the English-speaking foreman referred to in the specifications. He was at the houses daily from six or seven in the morning until after the evening meal.

Witness was then taken over ground that had already been covered by the evidence of his partner. As to the collapse, he was quite certain that No. 30 fell first, and that No. 32 fell back on No. 30. After the collapse, he examined the bricks and found them all to be hard; he did not look whether there were any soft ones. The reason the two houses fell was on account of the typhoon. Witness then detailed defects that had appeared in the two blocks of houses, and the steps that had been taken to remedy them. There was a European overseer always on the spot looking after the building of the houses; sometimes he went to look after some property near the docks belonging to the Land Investment Company. There were also twenty houses belonging to Leigh & Orange that came under the overseer's supervision; these houses were commenced in the eighth moon last year—beginning 15th September, 1901. The Government Inspector of buildings, Mr. Crisp, also looked at the fifty houses in Kowloon City Road whilst they were building; he came sometimes once a week, twice a week, or once in two weeks. He never came at any fixed time, or gave notice when he was coming. He saw all the materials used in the building of the walls of the houses, and never said they were not good. The architect visited the houses sometimes once and sometimes twice a week, and when he saw witness went round the work with him. He never said anything to witness about the quality of the materials, and he saw the bricks and mortar that were being used. Tam A Ling saw the work sometimes once and twice a week and sometimes once a fortnight. The cost account was taken for \$145,000, but witness could not say what profit there might be until all the work was finished and the accounts were made up.

In answer to Mr. Donny, witness said that the work on all fifty houses had already been finished, but as the accounts had not been made up he did not know whether he would gain or lose over the contract. For this same reason he could not form any estimate as to how much it had cost to repair the damages caused by the typhoon. He had not paid all the sub-contractors, but could not say how much he still owed them. Tam A Ling knew about the accounts, witness did not.

By Mr. Wilkinson—Witness was present on the occasion of the walls collapsing, and had been round the uncompleted houses looking at the doors. He saw one open window on the second floor of houses No. 30 soon after the collapse.

By a jurymen—Witness was the accountant of the firm, but he had not yet made up the accounts in respect of the houses in Kowloon City Road. As they had not been made up, he was unable to say whether there would be a profit or a loss over the contract.

Chia Po, bricklayer, 21, Wellington Street, testified as to a sub-contract taken by him from Loong Cheong to build fifty houses in Kowloon City Road; that sub-contract was for all bricklaying work—laying bricks, plastering, and tie-laying. For this he was to be paid \$10,700, and that that amount of \$500 was still owing to him. The Loong Cheong firm was to supply all the materials. Witness knew nothing about the price of the materials, either bricks or mortar. The last witness told him what to do, and he simply carried out his orders. Witness went and looked at Nos. 30 and 32 the day after the collapse, and a few days after he examined the fallen bricks and found them to be hard and in good condition; they could not be bent in the hand like soft clay. He could not give any reason for the collapse.

By a jurymen—The mortar used in building the houses was also good.

The hearing of evidence was resumed after tea.

Harry Anderson said he was a Norwegian and that he had been a sailor most of his life. For the last three years he had been with Messrs. Leigh & Orange as an overseer. He was employed about May last year as overseer in

respect of 50 houses being built in Kowloon City Road for the Land Investment Co. These houses were on Lots 1,107, 1,108 and 1,114. From May till November he got \$60 a month wages and \$5 a month allowance for launch hire. He commenced work on these houses about May, and from May till September these were the only houses he had to look after; these belonged to Messrs. Leigh & Orange. They afterwards had 48 houses more belonging to the Land Investment Co. to look after; that was a little before Christmas. After November his pay was \$15 more—that was \$75. He got \$75 a month up till last month; just now he was getting \$80. The roofs and walls of the 15 houses on lot 1,107 were finished in January or the beginning of February; all the work on that block was finished in the beginning of March. The roofs and walls of the block on lot 1,108 were finished about March; the whole of the work was completed in the latter part of May. The houses on Lot 1,114 were finished a little before the houses on Lot 1,108. As overseer he was on the works every day from 8 a.m. till 5.30 p.m., while he was living in Hongkong. He moved over to the other side in November last year, and then he attended to the works from 7.30 a.m. till 5.30 p.m., going home for meals. When he said he was on the works he meant by "the works" these 50, 20 and 48 houses.

The north wall of the block on Lot 1,108 showed a small crack at end of May or the beginning of June. He pointed it out to Mr. Leigh, and the wall was taken down to the foundations and rebuilt; the rebuilding was completed in June. He did not know whether he remembered the exact date, but on 18th July last Nos. 30 and 32 fell down, and the space between the block on Lot 1,107 was cracked after the typhoon of 2nd August; that also was taken down. At the same time two cook-houses on Lot 1,103 fell down, and one crack appeared in the northern wall of that lot. No more cracks had appeared in this wall since August, witness last saw it yesterday (Monday). After going along the exhibit shown him, he thought there might be some small cracks, but there was no crack leading from about the level of the second floor down to the ground. Witness did not think that the western wall of the block on Lot 1,108 had any tendency outwards, and so far as he knew no cracks had appeared in the party walls of that block of houses; he believed that two tie-rods had been put in between Nos. 30 and 32 on block 1,108, but by whose orders he did not know. With reference to block 1,107, the western wall there had no tendency outwards, and no cracks had appeared in the party walls. He could give the Court no reason for these two houses, Nos. 30 and 32, falling down, nor could he explain the cracks in the walls and the collapses of the two kitchens. At three o'clock on 18th July witness went over all the works, and none of the plaster on the two blocks was off at that time, and as far as he could see it was not blistered or bulged. At about four or eleven o'clock on the morning following the collapse he examined some of the fallen bricks, and found them wet owing to the heavy rain, but fairly good. The bricks on the top of the heap were softened by the heavy rain which fell after the accident. Regarding the materials, it was witness's opinion that they were good and in accordance with the specifications. While the fifty houses were being built, Mr. Crisp, the Government Inspector, sometimes visited them. He may have been there without being seen by witness, who saw him about once a month. He made no complaint to witness as to the quality of the materials used. The architect came about twice a week, and he would sometimes say that good bricks and mortar were to be used, but he had no complaint in respect of the quality of the material. Ng Leung, the English-speaking foreman, was there every day. Witness did not think that there was any sinking of the foundations either on Lot 1,107 or Lot 1,108. The water for building purposes was always on the spot, three wells dug in the vicinity, which were filled up when the work was finished.

By Mr. Wilkinson—It was witness's duty to see that the work was done in accordance with the specifications, and he was satisfied that it was.

By a jurymen—Witness supervised the mixing of the mortar and the laying of the bricks.

P. T. Ho, Inspector of buildings, said he knew the blocks of houses on Lots 1,107, 1,108, and 1,114. The list produced to him by the witness he had made to the house, and was compiled from his diary. The first inspection was made on 3rd June last year, and the last on 12th March, 1902. Between those dates he had visited the houses 24 times; they were near his residence, and he could visit them frequently. On 18th March he made a thorough inspection of the whole work, and was thoroughly satisfied with it. He had four holes cut in the walls, and produced samples of the bricks, mortar, and plaster used which he picked up the morning after the collapse. The two blocks in Court were picked up haphazard, and he considered them to be fair specimens of the bricks used. The samples were as hard when they were picked up as they were now, but they had at that time been rendered soft to a certain extent by the heavy rain. Water had soaked the softening bricks—at here, at any rate, though that was as soft as the original clay. The piece of plaster produced was also a fair sample of the material used, but heavy rain falls such as occurred here would in time penetrate the coating of plaster and enter the brick-work.

By Mr. Looker—One of the four holes was cut in the collapsed wall at No. 30. The cutting of such holes was to make sure that the walls were properly built.

Witness—Yes, I say properly built, I mean, of course, as walls go here.

By a jurymen—The holes cut in the walls were ten inches square.

The enquiry was adjourned until to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon.

**THE CHENGCHOW MASSACRE CASE.**

The Hankow correspondent of the N.C. Daily News writes under date 27th October:—Since this case has reached in a naval demonstration by the British on the Yangtze it may be as well to state the facts again. Although nothing new has come to light, and all that was previously known has already been published, yet the public is not without its short memory; it needs frequent refreshing.

Chengchow is a city in the north-west of the province of Hunan, and although a Wu—a city of the first order—it is really quite a small place. It consists of one long street, with the usual liberal allowance of civil and military yamens in which the Chinese power is so manifest. Some five or six miles from the city, the Chinese inland mission station, and up till the Boxer years the missionaries lived in the city in perfect peace and quietness. In common with all other interior mission stations, it was abandoned during the Boxer troubles, and was occupied again by Messrs. Bruce and Lewis, when things settled down.

At the end of last year, Mr. Bruce, who was a missionary of six years' standing, and Mr. Lewis of three; both were highly capable men. Nothing went amiss till the month of July when the cholera broke out and raged in the neighbourhood; as it did over all Central China

at that time. To their great alarm the missionaries learned that the people were poisoning them. Although, like the members of the C.M.S. generally, they had no wish to have much to do with the yamen, yet they considered the affair serious enough to cause them to do their best to obtain official help or protection.

There were two civil, and quite a number of military officials, in the city to whom they could apply, but naturally they turned first to the district magistrate, who was Wan Chao-hsin, and was shortly to be leaving office. On the 26th of July the missionaries approached him and asked him to issue a proclamation to quiet the rumours, and also gave him a copy of a placard which had been posted up accusing them of having poisoned the wells. The magistrate promised to attend to the matter, but carefully did nothing. On the 2nd of August they learned that they were going to be put to death during the eighth moon, and on the 12th of August they approached the Prefect, evidently having lost all hope of the Hsien. He was a man of good family, Wan Chi-chun by name—H. B. Wang Wen-hsiao is his uncle. They gave the Prefect a copy of another inflammatory placard, and he also promised to issue a proclamation, but did nothing.

About this time an Eurasian gentleman, an agent of the Imperial Post Office, arrived in the city. He had been sent out to open a line of office by the Yuen river route through to Kweichow, and carried with him some \$3,000 cash and stamps to a still greater value. He put up in a inn opposite the Hsien's yamen, and, as soon as he realised the situation, went and produced his credentials, asked the district magistrate to issue a proclamation. This, as usual, was promised readily enough, but it never appeared. Apparently they had no intention of interfering with the manifest course of events.

The missionaries do not appear to have applied to the military officials at all, although there was a camp of soldiers at their own back door. The military forces of the place were under a Tung-hing named Yen Wu-lin. He had been there for many years, and was a man of great influence in the neighbourhood. By general report he was exceedingly anti-foreign, and had once dismissed one of his subordinates for being friendly with the missionaries. His second in command was Ching Yao-kwei, who was stationed with his men on the opposite side of the river from the city, and was under the Tung-hing's orders on no account to leave his post.

On the river itself was a naval Tung-hing, named Chao Yuen-tai, with half-a-dozen gunboats in charge. Ching Yao-kwei, the city garrison, with which was the city garrison, the chief of which was the Tung-hing, a gentleman named Yu Liang-jun.

The fatal day was the 15th of August. On this day, the post office man, losing faith in the Hsien's promises, in turn applied to the Prefect to have steps taken. The Prefect referred him back to the district magistrate again, who was the new man who had just taken over the reins. His name was Chen Hsien-shen, and he promised immediate attention to the business in hand, but whether his promise was worth any more than that of his predecessor was never to be known. On the way back to his inn, the Eurasian gentleman met with the mob coming out to slay the foreigners, and was attacked by them at once. Fortunately the Hsien was near, and intervened with all speed. He was able to rescue him, but badly injured, and with the loss of all his cash and stamps.

The mob next hurried on to the mission, passing on the way the Tung-hing's yamen, who carefully made no move to check them, notwithstanding that the Prefect insisted that he (the Prefect) had the previous day ordered him to send soldiers to protect the mission. Mr. Bruce appears to have been killed at once on the premises—he was simply pounded to death—by Mr. Lewis escaped and ran for protection to the camp of the garrison, only to have the gate slammed in his face and be driven back into the front of the mob. He was killed on the street in front of the mission. He was a petty expectant official named Chen Hsing-ko, who was having been a spectator of the murder, and says he expostulated with the crowd, although others say he actually bounded them on.

Concerning these main facts there is no dispute at all. The matter was gone into most thoroughly by Vice-Consul Giles on the spot, and the native authorities admitted them. Further Mr. Lewis's diary was found giving particulars of murders, the placards, and their vain applications for protection. The last entry is dated 14th August and says: "A violent mob of about three hundred men have killed and the dead prepared, etc., and that we are to be hore de combat."

After the affair, the authorities had it all their own way for as long as made it plain what they considered was suitable action to take in the case. The Mission, according to its policy, demanded upon them; but accepted gratefully a couple of coffins, and a small piece of ground in which to bury their dead. The damages done to the mission-house were to be repaired by the officials without being asked. The Governor ordered that the murderers were to be seized and executed, with the result that in a short time nine of them paid the penalty with their heads. He also denounced the officials for degradation, and the necessary edicts were duly issued. At first, it looked as if an exception was to be made in the case of the big mob, the Prefect and Tung-hing, but after no interval they too were denounced.

However, the British Government did not regard this as a satisfactory settlement. But for the culpable connivance of the officials the affair could never have happened. They had plenty of warning, and knew perfectly well what was planned, and about to take place. It is now becoming evident, that if this pastime of butchering innocents British subjects, as if they were so many mad dogs, is ever to be put a stop to, the responsible officials must be dealt with. It is also perfectly well known that there is very little difference between the so-called degradation of officials in such cases, and letting them off scot free. In due time, therefore, Consul-General Fraser demanded:—

1. That the Tung-hing, Lin Liang-jun, who was the direct cause of Mr. Lewis being done to death, through handing him over to the mob after he ran to his camp for protection, be degraded.

2. That the Tung-hing, Yen Wu-lin, to whose anti-foreignism the affair was originally due, and to whose influence was due the fact that no subordinate official dare give protection, be also degraded to degradation, but the sentence may be remitted to banishment to the frontier for life.

3. That the two "promising" officials, Wu the Prefect, and Wan the Hsien, be banished for five years and never employed again.

4. That Colonel Chang, and Commander Chao, be dismissed the service for ever.

5. That a fine of £10,000 be inflicted on the officials and gentry of Chengchow.

6. That a tablet be erected in Chengchow.

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Hongkong, 22nd October, 1902.

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These measures are pretty thorough, and if carried out might be counted on to work a cure. Considering all that has gone before, and all the serious results that will follow to China itself, if these measures are not put a stop to, no one can say that they are either too harsh or unnecessary. However, the Chinese authorities considered them outrageous. They held that—

There is no precedent for executing an official in such a case (the more pity that it should be so).

That the Protocol made and provided by the foreign Ministers themselves to meet such cases, only demands that culpable officials be dismissed, and never that they shall be executed.

That in no civilized country in the world could the death penalty be inflicted in such a case as here.

That if magistrates are to be decapitated at the request of foreigners, they would never again be able to control the people, and measures would take place everywhere, and all the time.

With these and similar arguments they have declined to agree to the demands till now. In reply it might be pointed out that the punishment they consider sufficient to deter the mass of foreigners in the same as they measure out for the embezzlement of a few taels, or for making a mistake of a character in writing a despatch. That if any important personage of the official class were to lose his life under similar circumstances plenty of precedents would be found for executions.

That it is only the anti-foreign official whose head is sacred, and for no other friendly officials fast enough, and for no other reason than that they were friendly to foreigners.

However, His Majesty's Government and Minister have not been chopping logic with them. Satisfied with the justice of their demands they have ordered up the gunboats. The probability is that all will be settled before they arrive. The Chinese authorities no longer argue, but appeal ad misericordiam to have the terms mitigated, especially to have the decapitation altered to something else. If H.M. Government stand to its terms the Chinese will give in in any case which is insisted on now will be obtained.

[N.B.—This is the designation of a First Captain of a battalion of troops of the Territorial Army, garrisoning a city. A Tung-hing is a brigadier commanding more than one battalion.]

THE HOUSE-TAX QUESTION  
IN JAPAN.

We take from the *London & China Express* of the 3rd inst. the following résumé of the above dispute, for the arbitration over which the representatives of Japan and of Britain, France, and Germany have now been selected, as our telegram in another column relates:—

Now that the protocol for the reference of the House-tax question in Japan, as it affects the foreign holders of perpetual leases, has been referred to the Hague permanent tribunal, we presume that the three years' discussion of this question will cease, at least till the time of award calls for comment. The Japanese Government has meanwhile wisely agreed that, pending the arbitration, they will defer the further collection of the tax, and they undertake that none of the few foreigners who paid, without distrust proceedings being reported to shall be prejudiced by their action. The proceedings have generally been of a friendly character, and in many instances not devoid of humour, but all the same it was thought that whilst the subject was one of diplomatic discussion the tax-gatherer's hand should be withheld. Their present decision will remove any little rancour that may have been occasioned, as was, perhaps, inevitable, and may be accepted as a graceful concession. The protocol provides, according to information wired by the *Times* correspondent, that the dispute shall be referred to two members of the permanent tribunal at The Hague, one to be named by England, France and Germany, and the other by Japan. An umpire is to be appointed by the two members so chosen, and in default of such appointment, the King of Sweden is to be invited to nominate him. In previously discussing this question we have pointed out that the fundamental question in the dispute turns on the original intention of the parties to the revised treaties. The matter is not rendered easier because the terms are not identical in the different documents, and there has been very much hair-splitting and dictionary definitions galore, as to the construction to be placed on the word "property." If that word meant land only, the Japanese were right, but if it is taken in the significance usually attaching in English law, the Japanese were wrong, as they were seeking to impose a burden not in the lease which was continued in perpetuity by the Treaty, and against which the Treaty

especially provides. Sir Ernest Satow originally took this view, and the Law Officers upheld his opinion. It may be interesting to note—and from the equity point of view it is important—that the amount actually paid for land on the foreign settlements is 100,000 yen per annum, taking Kobe and Osaka at a collection of 1 yen only and not 15 yen (as actually levied before). If this House-tax was levied the additional sum would be 25,000 yen. On the other hand, if taxes were levied the same as on Japanese-owned properties, and inclusive of the House-tax, the amount would be about 100,000 yen. This would seem to show that Sir Ernest and the other foreign Ministers in Tokyo, who took up the same line of argument, were right, from the poetic justice point of view, in instructing their nationals not to pay the tax. This view was upheld again this year by the Law Officers of the Crown.

The foreign residents urged that the language of the clauses in the treaty was conclusive, and that the terms as to payments for the land necessarily implied that the buildings upon it were included. Six months ago the Japanese Government agreed to refer the matter to arbitration, but in an unfortunate moment, and with less tact than the Tokyo Government usually exercises, they chose the moment when they had acknowledged that their claim was not indisputable, by referring it to arbitration, to compel obedience to the law. The foreign residents resented this action, and meetings were held and the determination stated of not paying the tax. Then payment under protest was suggested pending the arbitrator's report, but the protests would not be accepted, and the distraints followed. We cannot but think that the Japanese Government would have been much better advised had it, for the sake of its own domestic law, made a test case, and got the opinion of its highest court. If that had been against the contention of foreigners the matter might have proceeded to arbitration, as a Japanese Court could not decide on a point where it is claimed the "Treaties override the law." It would have been more satisfactory to have proceeded thus as a precedent to the arbitration, which in due course now will decide the dispute.

The Imperial German mail steamer *Sachsen* left Kobe, via Nagasaki and Shanghai, on the 2nd inst., p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 11th inst.

The C.P.E. steamer *Athenian* arrived at Vancouver at 2 a.m. on the 3rd inst.

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JAPANESE BEER  
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TOKYO.  
PLEASANT.  
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PER CASE OF 8 DOZEN PINTS ...\$15

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INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS  
at the rate of 2½ per cent. per Annum, by Cheque or Cash.

T. P. COCHRANE

Hongkong, 4th June, 1902. [11]

**THE MERCHANTILE BANK OF**  
**INDIA, LIMITED.**

<b>AUTHORIZED CAPITAL</b> .....	<b>£1,500,000</b>
<b>SUBSCRIBED</b> .....	<b>1,135,000</b>
<b>PAY-UP</b> .....	<b>592,500</b>
<b>RESERVE FUND</b> .....	<b>50,000</b>

**BANKERS:**  
**LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.**

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**ON FIXED DEPOSITS:-**

" 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32  
 " 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32  
 EVAN ORMISTON  
 Acting Manager.  
 Hongkong, 1st April, 1902.

**THE BANK OF TAIWAN (FORMOSA) LIMITED.**  
 (INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER).

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 PAID UP CAPITAL ..... 2,500,000.

HEAR AGENCY: [REDACTED]

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Hiromi Kawasaki, Esq., Totaro Shimomura, Esq.  
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Manager.  
Taipei, 16th August, 1902.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....Sh. Taka 5,000.00

HEAD OFFICE—SEAGRAM,  
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of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
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Manager.  
Hongkong, 4th October, 1902.

FASHIONABLE CENTRE CARPET  
ELECTRO-PLATE LIQUOR FRAME

AND FOURCROW DAQUENBERG, WARE,  
Hongkong, 31st October, 1902. [26]

QUAN WAH & CO.,  
GRANITE, MERCHANT CONTRACTORS,  
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MONUMENTS.  
No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD, EAST.  
Estimates, Designs & Prices on Application.  
All descriptions of Granite for Export.  
Hongkong, 17th October, 1901. [27]

## LESSONS IN FRENCH

**N**ow in a few months, mainly by conversation  
by a Frenchman. Terms very moderate.  
Also Lessons in English by an English Teacher.  
B. K.  
Care of Office of this Paper.  
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1901. [23]  
**NOW ON SALE.**  
**C**HRONICLE **THE** **D**IRECTOR  
FOR

CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-CHINA  
SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

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Profusely Illustrated, descriptive of the

People, Customs, &c., of this place. Price \$1.50.  
At Messrs KELLY & WALSH, LD.  
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Hongkong, 6th March, 1892.



ND and PUGET SOUND, are always pre-  
d to book orders for any specifications at  
VEST RATES.

SIEMSEN & CO  
ongkong, 14th February, 1901. [68

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## OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LD.

OUTWARDS.		DATE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.	"TANTALUS"	On 5th November.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.	"ALCINOUS"	On 13th November.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.	"PELEUS"	On 3rd December.
HOMEWARDS.		DATE
LONDON.	"MENELAUS"	On 11th November.
LIVERPOOL DIRECT.	"DEUCALION"	On 20th November.
LONDON.	"AGAMEMNON"	On 25th November.
AMSTERDAM and LONDON.	"TANTALUS"	On 9th December.
LIVERPOOL DIRECT.	"ALCINOUS"	On 20th December.

The S.S. "TANTALUS" left Singapore on the 31st ult., a.m. and is expected here on the 5th inst.

For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

## CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

OUTWARDS.		DATE
LIVERPOOL.	"TEUKAI"	On 18th November.
LIVERPOOL.	"MOYUNE"	On 27th November.
LIVERPOOL.	"OOPACK"	On 16th December.

HOMEWARDS.		DATE
LONDON.	"PINGSUEY"	On 10th November.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.  
STEAMERS TO SAIL  
SEATTLE, TACOMA, and  
PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via  
AKI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA.  
S.S. "PINGSUEY" left Kobe on Sunday, and is due here on the 9th inst.

For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1902.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR		DATE
NEWCHWANG.	"NANSHANG"	On 5th November.
SHANGHAI.	"SHANGHAI"	On 6th November.
SHANGHAI.	"WAMPOA"	On 6th November.
SHANGHAI.	"HUIE"	On 6th November.
NINGPO and SHANGHAI.	"CHINKIANG"	On 11th November.
TIENTSIN.	"KWEIYANG"	On 12th November.
KOBÉ.	"CHANGSHA"	On 15th November.
THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE.	"TSINAN"	On 15th November.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Taking Cargo and Passengers through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

See Special Advertisement.  
Leading at Quarry Bay.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1902.

## PORTLAND &amp; ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA FOR	
OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH THE OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.	
STEAMSHIP	
"INDRAPATI"	4,899 Tons. Leaving Hongkong, November 14, 1902.
"INDRASAMHA"	5,197 Tons. Leaving Hongkong, December 14, 1902.
"INDRAVELI"	4,899 Tons. Leaving Hongkong, January 14, 1903.

Through bills of lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to ALLAN CAMERON, GENERAL AGENT.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1902.

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN, AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship "CHUSAN," Captain C. L. Daniel, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 8th November, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports.

Silk and Valuable, all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay with transshipment. Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's bills of Lading.

For further particulars, apply to E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1902.

## AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR (DIRECT). Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEEN, SUEZ, and PORT SAID.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to the BRAZIL, to SOUTH AFRICA, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and ADRIATIC PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship "MARQUIS MACQUEHE," Captain Kaserich, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 15th November, P.M. This Steamer has Capital Accommodation for Passengers, Electric Light, and carries a Doctor. For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to SANDER, WIEBER & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1902.

## THE COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP

"AUSTRALIAN," Captain P. T. Helms, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 20th November, at 4 P.M.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage. The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried. To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms. For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1902.

## REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL (WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PHILIPPINE PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1902.  
"LOWTHER C. STILE" About 10th Nov.  
"BORDER KNIGHT" 15th Nov.  
"ORONO" To follow.  
"CROYDON" To follow.

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LD., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1902.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA. (ORIENTAL S.S. CO.)

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG AND MANILA.

THE Company's well-known Steamship "ROSETTA MARU,"

Captain Tate, will be despatched for MANILA on TUESDAY, the 11th inst., at 3 P.M.

Magnificent Accommodation. Comfortable Cabin. Excellent Table. Unrivalled Speed. Electric Light. Doctor and Stewardess carried. For Freight or Passage, apply to THE MITSUBI BUSHI KAISHA, Agents.

Prince's Buildings, Lee House Street, Hongkong, 1st November, 1902.

STEAM FOR BALTIMORE AND NEW YORK.

THE French Steamer "CHARLES TIBERGHIE" will be despatched for the above ports on or about 12th inst.

For Freight, apply to ARNOLD, KARBURG & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1902.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

HONGKONG TO SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE VIA USUAL AUSTRALIAN PORTS OF CALL.

AVERAGE LENGTH OF VOYAGE TO SYDNEY 20 DAYS.

Saloon Passengers carried at SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES, particulars of which can be obtained on application to the Underagent.

NEXT SAILINGS.

"TSINAN" leaves on 15th November.

"CHANGSHA" " 8th December.

"CHINGTU" " 29th December.

"TAIYUAN" " 20th January.

Superior accommodation amidships. Electric Light throughout. Fitted with Refrigerators which ensure a fresh supply of Ice and Provision during the entire voyage. Duly qualified European Surgeons carried.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1902.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Underagent GENERAL AGENTS in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S fortnightly service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from CALCUTTA for CAPT PORTS every fortnight.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents for China and Japan.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1902.

## NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN, THE AGENTS, nor the OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

DAYLIGHT, British 4 m. barque, James Renda. Standard Oil Co.

MANUEL LLAGUNA, American ship, Nicholls. Standard Oil Co.

Selsdon, British str., Butler—Master.

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## BUDWEISER BEER.

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THE BEERMAN'S ASSOCIATION

HEADS IN CUPBOARD AND QUALITY IN THE WORLD.

This Beer is brewed of best Saazer Hops and finest Pilsener Malt, and is warranted not to contain Chemicals in any form.

The Beer is sterilized after being bottled, and full mature age insures its fine condition in any climate. Beautifully bright, seductively sparkling, and perfectly pure.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO., Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1902.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship "KUMSANG"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from along-side.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M. the 3rd November, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into Godowns at EAST POINT.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1902.

## CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "YANGTZE"

are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., in both cases it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on or after the 31st inst.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. Goods undelivered after the 6th prox. will be subject to rent. All damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 A.M. on the 6th prox.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1902.

## NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "DUKE OF FIFE" FROM TALOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ, MOJI AND SHANGHAI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LD., Agents.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1902.

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE. NORDEUTSCHER LOYD. HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "GERA," OF THE NORDEUTSCHER LOYD, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 5 P.M. TO-DAY, the 30th inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 6th November, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on THURSDAY, the 6th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 9th November, or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LOYD, MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 3th October, 1902.

## FROM HAMBURG AND SINGAPORE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship "ALBERTA"

Captain Schoenfeldt, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-side.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 5 P.M. TO-DAY, 1st November.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 8th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1902.

## "BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENMOHR" FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods undelivered after the 1st inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 20th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1902.

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London, ex s.s. "Guadiana," from Bordeaux, ex s.s. "Vill de Lorient," in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 5 P.M. TO-day, 2nd inst., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered after Monday, the 10th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to us on or before the 10th inst., or they will not be recognised. All damaged packages will be examined on Monday, the 10th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1902.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer "SHANGHAI"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where such consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 1 P.M. TO-DAY, the 3rd inst.

Goods not cleared by the 9th inst., at 4 P.M. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the consigner, and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1902.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship "SADO MARU,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of general Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before 4 P.M. TO-DAY, 3rd inst.

Goods not cleared by the 14th inst. will be subject to rent.

All ship-damaged packages must be left in the Godowns and notice of same sent to this Office before the 13th inst., or claims in connection therewith will not be recognised.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1902.

## COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, Ltd., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sundays excepted, to receive and deliver produce at trade rates.

WM. FARLAW, Manager.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1901.

## HOTEL

HOTEL INTERNATIONAL.

THE CHEAPEST HOT L in Macao. Beautifully situated in Prgs Grande next to Government House.

Telegraphic Address: "Internat Macao." Apply to THE MANAGER.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1902.

## FOR SALE

MAP OF THE SIKANG or WEST RIVER.

From HONGKONG to Wuchow, Showing the Ports and Calling Places. Opened to Foreign Trade, 1897. Published at Daily Press Office.

Price 25 Cents Cash.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1897.

## THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Kossel, Koster, Volz, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of this kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 is a remarkably short-acting, often a few days only, removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectively supersedes injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 is a purifier of the blood, purges the system, and all the ailments of the joints, secondary symptoms, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, scarification, &c., to the destruction of sufficient teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 is a powerful, and serious exhaustion, impaired vitality, pleurisy, and all the depressing consequences of early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to the debilitated.



